NUMB. 40. PAGE 313

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) PUBLISHED BY *SAMPSON, CHITTENDEN & CROSWELL.*—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1802.

Original Eſſays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

No. XIV.

FAVORITISM, or partiality, in family government, has a baneful tendency and pernicious effects. Envy, jealouſy, hatred and diſcord naturally ſpring from this poiſonous root. The favorite child often ſuffers by the partiality that is ſhown it. It is viewed with an evil eye and thwarted with a ceaſeleſs malignity by the other children ; whoſe affections, in the mean while, become alienated from their parents.

The tragical ſtory of Joſeph is an affecting illuſtration of this point. Joſeph was abhorred by his brethren. Their diabolical malice againſt him was wrought up to ſuch a pitch, that they at firſt conſpired together to take away his life ; but afterward, at the interceſſion of the eldeſt brother, commuting the puniſhment of death, they ſeized him, and, totally unfeeling and deaf to his tears and intreaties, they ſtripped him and caſt him into a horrible pit. From thence they dragged him out, and ſold him to a company of Arabian Slave-dealers, who were travelling to Egypt ; expecting and intending that he ſhould conſume his days under the moſt bitter bondage, in a ſtrange land. The unnatural and attrocious cruelty of this deed was almoſt beyond parallel ; and it was directly occaſioned by parental partiality.—The cauſe of the implacable and murderous hatred, which Joſeph experienced from his brethren, is briefly mentioned by the ſacred hiſtorian, in the following words. —" Now Iſrael loved Joſeph more than all his children, becauſe he was the ſon of his old age : and he made him a coat of many colours. And when his brethren ſaw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him, and could not ſpeak peaceably unto him." What a fund of uſeful inſtruction to parents is contained in theſe few lines ! How exactly do they characterize human nature, which is weak in good men, and wicked in others !

The favoritiſm of pious Jacob towards his youngeſt ſon was irrational in its ſource. It ſeems to have originated, not in the real merits of that amiable youth ; but in a circumſtance wherein there could be no merit at all. He loved him more than all the others, " Becauſe he was the ſon of his old age." This preference of the good-minded father, thus ſpringing from a blind impulſe, was marked by ſuch overt acts of partiality, as could not fail to produce family diſcord ; and which brought upon Joſeph the hatred of his brethren, to ſuch a degree, that " they could not ſpeak peaceably unto him."

One inſtance of the favoritiſm of Jacob is particularly noticed by the ſacred penman. He made for the favorite ſon " a coat of many colours ;" which diſtinguiſhed him from his brethren, who had been clad in the plain and coarſe garb of ſhepherds. This, alas ! proved to be a fatal coat both to the wearer and the giver. It was this coat that Joſeph wore when he went to ſeek his brethren, and found them at Dothan. It was the hated ſight of this coat that ſtimulated their murderous rage. But for this badge of parental partiality, ferocious as they were, they might, perhaps, have relented toward the hapleſs youth, when " they ſaw the bitterneſs of his ſoul," and when with bended knees, with folded hands and ſtreaming eyes, he beſought their compaſſion. This " coat of many colours," torn off with indignation and reeking with the blood in which it had been dipped, was finally a ſpectacle of inexpreſſible horror to the father. It pierced his ſoul with the deepeſt agonies, which were not tranſient, but laſting ; inſomuch that " he refuſed to be comforted," and reſolved " to go down into the grave mourning." Never, perhaps, ſince the fig-leave covering of our firſt parents, did a garment occaſion ſo many tragical effects, as the gaudy coat of Joſeph ; by which his pious, but doting father, had imprudently diſtinguiſhed him from his brethren.

This ſhort ſketch of ſacred hiſtory is to parents a ſolemn warning againſt a partial treatment of their children. " Beware" it ſeems to ſay to them, " of diſtinguiſhing any one of your children from the reſt, by a finer garment, or by any marks of favour, which imply a ſuperior attachment." Avoid partiality, that root of bitterneſs and miſchief in families."

The particular kind of parental favoritiſm, which we have now been viewing, is remarkable, as well for its frequency, as for the family evils which it occaſions. Parents, who are far advanced in years, are often ſeen to manifeſt a preference for the younger part of their offspring, and for no other reaſon, than, " becauſe they are the children of their old age," Thus they wound their own children, as it were, with a *two-edged* ſword ; alienating and embittering the minds of thoſe, who find themſelves neglected, and, at the ſame time, weakening and befooling the favorite, the darling child of old age, by over-

weening attentions, and a profuſion of childiſh careſſes. Another kind of partiality in parents, which is equally unreaſonable and peculiarly cruel in its nature and effects, is that which ariſes from the circumſtance of the *ſexual* difference in their offspring.—Why ſhould ſons engroſs a greater portion of parental affection and care, than daughters? Why ſhould the education of the *latter* be thought, comparatively, of ſmall importance? Why ſhould they be overlooked and neglected in the ſolemn Teſtament of their dying fathers? Why ſhould they be denied an equal ſhare in the diſtribution of patrimonial property? Why ſhould they be left poor and dependant, while their brothers are enriched by bountiful legacies?—Does Nature dictate ſuch diſtinctions?—No.—Parents are bound to their ſons and to their daughters by the ſame ties of Nature. Their blood runs equally in the veins of each. The genuine feelings of Nature plead as powerfully for the daughter, as for the ſon. But the voice of Nature is ſtifled by Pride. Natural affection and all the finer feelings of the human heart, in parents, yield to an abſurd ambition, to beſtow their principal attentions upon, and to place their property excluſively in the poſſeſſion, of that part of their offſpring, by which their own names are to be borne up in the world.

SENEX.

Political.

[*From the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

JUDGE BASSETT's PROTEST.

[CONTINUED.]

IT has been made a queſtion, whether the judiciary can lawfully decide, that a legiſlative act is contrary to the conſtitution, and for that reaſon hold it void. It has been ſaid, that it muſt be obeyed; that the judges of the United States are bound to yield to it and execute it.

I deem it quite unneceſſary to range after proofs, ſhewing the error and danger of ſuch an opinion. Perhaps it no where exiſts.

This power can, however, be demonſtrated by a train of reaſons and conſequences, drawn from the nature of a limited legiſlature, and the peculiar province of a national judiciary, in a manner incapable of refutation. It will be ſufficient for me, however, to reſt my anſwer to ſuch an objection upon the terms of the conſtitution, and the natural and neceſſary effect of them.

By the third article and in the ſecond ſection it is declared, that the *judicial powers* ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under the conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties.

Whenſoever, then, a cauſe ſhall be brought before the judges of the United States, wherein on one ſide it is contended that a particular act of the legiſlative body is void as being contrary to the conſtitution of the United States, and on the other, that it is not contrary to it, that will be a caſe ariſing both under the conſtitution and law of the United States; and of courſe by the expreſs terms of the conſtitution, falls under the judicial power.

By the ſixth article it is expreſsly provided and declared, "that this conſtitution and the laws made in purſuance thereof, &c. ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land." Hence it follows that the conſtitution is the ſupreme law and the particular acts of the legiſlative body are only ſupreme when made purſuant or in conformity to that: which is the fixed and overruling ſtatute enacted by all the people, and only to be changed, altered or oppoſed by the power that made it.

If then the conſtitution is the ſupreme law. the judicial department, in whom is veſted by the ſame inſtrument the right and duty of expounding and enforcing the law muſt neceſſarily be governed by it.

Whenever any queſtion, however, or wherever, it may originate comes before the judges, they muſt decide according to law.

If the controverſy happen to turn upon the oppoſing terms of the conſtitution, and the act of the legiſlative body, ſtill the judges muſt decide, and decide according to law.

The executive or legiſlative may err; they may, like other men, from inadvertency, from error of opinion from ſome too prevalent bias, or from deſign, commit an unconſtitutional act. Every citizen, and every ſtate is entitled to the benefits of the conſtitution, which is declared the ſupreme law, and the judicial power of the United States is that organ and independent branch of the government whoſe duty and right it is, to pronounce and execute the law.

Whenever a queſtion ariſes, which is law? or what is the law? whether it ariſes out of doubtful or conflicting acts of the legiſlature; or between the words and proviſions of the legiſlative, the judicial department decides the controverſy.

If one ſide inſiſts upon the act of congreſs and the other upon the act of the people as contained in the conſtitution, the judges are required, by the nature of their office, by a poſitive oath and by expreſs articles in the latter inſtrument to ſupport it as the ſupreme or governing law; and to reject and declare void whatever is contrary to it, in the act of the legiſlative body, or other authority, ſubordinate to the conſtitution.

It can be ſaid, that the judges may err and determine meaſures and acts to be contrary to the conſtitution which are not ſo.

Certainly the judicial department may decide wrong. All human tribunals are liable to error. The executive may err, and the legiſlative often err. But there muſt be ſomewhere, a power to determine what is the law of the land, and thereby to ſettle and quiet, whether right or wrong, legal rights and conſtructions. Force and the ſword, or ſome civil juriſdiction muſt finally adjuſt theſe domeſtic controverſies.

Wiſe and free people, with free forms of government, have confided this important, but eſſential power to their judicial inſtructions.

They endeavor to compoſe thoſe inſtitutions of their moſt experienced and learned men. Theſe they render permanent in office and inſure to them fixed and adequate compenſations whilſt they behave well. In ſhort they render them independent of hope or fear; and as free from undue influence, as the lot of mortality will admit. They ſubject them to trial, loſs of office and diſgrace for miſconduct. With ſo many public precautions to enſure wiſdom and perfect rectitude, and with ſo many motives operating upon the judges to act well, human ſociety can frame no higher ſecurity for the preſervation of juſtice and the laws. Error, with all theſe guards againſt it, may, poſſibly, after every grade of reviſion and appeal, be ultimately ſanctioned by the ſupreme court of the union. This will indeed but rarely happen, yet, becauſe there muſt be ſome umpire, to ſettle, 'what is law' the judicial branch, in the laſt reſort, is that which decides without appeal.

The people indeed, by a conſtitutional act, may, if the occaſion demands it, correct an error even here. But until then, every department, every officer, every citizen of the United States, is bound to yield to the ſentence of the judicial department, judicially declaring what is the law.

If we look only into the conſtitution for one moment, and ſee the various checks and limitations upon legiſlative power, and in favour of the ſtates and citizens, all declared to be the ſupreme law of the land, and conſider, for a moment the nature of the judicial power, to which is expreſsly delegated the right of deciding all queſtions ariſing under the conſtitution and the laws of the United States; and that without this power in the judiciary to extend to the ſtates and citizens the benefit of the conſtitution as a ſupreme law, they can only be obtained through force and blood; no rational doubt can be entertained, that it is the right, and indeed the higheſt duty of the judges, if convinced that a law of congreſs is oppoſed to the laws of the people, as enacted in the conſtitution, to pronounce it, for that reaſon a nullity and void.

Theſe are my views of the judicial power. I never entertained the leaſt ſcruple upon this point; conſidering it as clear as the conſtitution itſelf. Judicial determinations, too, of the higheſt authority, have placed this queſtion, or ought to have placed it, at reſt. On the penſion law, the judges of the ſupreme court agreed, that it was unconſtitutional, and

congreſs, acquieſcing in the determination, repealed ſo much as was by them held void.

On the carriage tax the queſtion was bro't, by a citizen of Virginia, before the ſupreme court, on the very point, that the law was conſtitutional. The judges determined it was not contrary to the conſtitution ; but their power and right to determine otherwiſe were never queſtioned ; and they affirmed the law, not on the ground that they were obliged to execute a law of congreſs, but on the principle of its conformity and being purſuant to the conſtitution.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Balance Closet.

FROM THE BEE.

FRANKFORD, SEPT. 14, 1802.

SIR,

I HAVE just seen a paper, of which I am told a gentleman whose profession is the gospel ministry is the editor. It is called *The Balance*, and in it *is* [are] three small mistakes. As the gentleman is a clergyman, I must suppose them to be no worse than *mistakes ;* and I must presume also that he will have the christian candor to correct them. Had I a personal acquaintance with him I should have addressed him personally ; but as I have not, and feel a pleasure in being personally known to you, I request you to set the *facts straight* which the Balance has made crooked. The three mistakes are as follows :

1. That the Aurora asserts a falshood in stating that the republicans (or democrats) were always opposed to the tax on salt.

2. That John Fries, a ringleader of the whiskey insurrection, after being pardoned of treason, was appointed a colonel of militia by Governor M'Kean.

3. That capricious fortune, after sporting with William Duane, had put $11,000 of the public money in his pocket.

Had Mr. *Sampson's* paper circulated in this part of the Union, or had mine a very extensive circulation in my native state beyond the capital, I should have noticed the above mistakes in the Aurora. Under different circumstances I prefer the *Bee*, which I should presume had obtained the patronage of every man in its vicinity who does not prefer error to truth.

The first of these mistakes has been already refuted by anticipation in an essay in the Aurora signed ANDREW MARVEL, which gives a complete history of the duties on salt, &c. in the several stages of the discussion of the taxes on those articles. But as the clerical gentleman may be a *Jesuit*, or one of the *modern New-England Illuminati*, he may perhaps rest the whole of his argument on the adverb *always*, without regarding the preceding *were*, and without reference to the main topic discussed when the assertion was made, to wit, that the tax on salt was originally proposed by the anti-republicans, and resisted by the republicans ; that it was augmented by the same party which had originated it, and the augmentation was opposed by the republicans ; that it was proposed to be made *perpetual* by the anti-republicans, and its duration limited by the republicans : these involved the *always*, which had a relation to the period before the last session of congress ; that is, they *were* always before that time opposed to the salt tax. This is proved by the journals of the house of representatives. But it is proper to add in this place, that the resistance of the repeal of the salt tax at the last session was not from any attachment for that tax in preference to others. The measures of the last session were but a small part of a general system of efficacious economy ; and in fixing upon the objects of reform it was deemed the wisest policy to leave those taxes untouched in the first instance which produced the most revenue without heavy drawbacks for collection, and to repeal those taxes which supported a vast body of idle dependants, such as the excise, in preference to the repeal of the salt tax, which was not so expensive, and from which so heavy deductions were made to support lazy placemen upon the money of the public.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WILLIAM DUANE.

REPLY.

TO WILLIAM DUANE.

Since, for reasons given, you chose not to publish your observations in your own paper, we regret extremely that you did not offer them through the medium of the *Balance*, in which case, the controversy might have been fairly carried on, without giving trouble to a third and indifferent person. It is with the utmost reluctance that we reply to any thing which appears in the *Bee ;* and, rest assured, sir, that nothing which the editor of that paper could have written, or which could have been produced by any of his home-correspondents, would ever have claimed a moment's attention.—But you, who stand pre-eminent among the democratic editors—you, who have the honor of being the fabricator of about nineteen twentieths of the slanders, falsheods and calumnies, which, for years past, have deluged and disgraced our country, shall not pass without a little notice.

The *Bee*, for aught we know, has a large patronage ; but there are many men in its vicinity, who, though they do not "prefer error to truth," have never, perhaps, read a syllable in it. We only mention this, to shew you, Mr. Duane, that some persons "presume" to differ from you in opinion.

You speak of the *Balance*, Mr. Duane, as a paper which you have just seen. Your motive for this we cannot guess, as you have been regularly furnished with it, in exchange for the Aurora, for several months. Have you so soon forgotten, how unluckily Mr. Cheetham exposed an act of plagiarism of yours, with respect to a sketch of ARNOLD's life, which first appeared in the *Balance ?*—If this circumstance is still fresh in your memory, you must acknowledge that the *Balance* is not wholly *new* to you.

You say you have discovered in the Balance, "three small mistakes." But we humbly conceive that the arguments which you have adduced with respect to the *first* (the only one at present before us) tend to support our allegations, and to fix upon yourself the guilt of something "worse than *mistakes.*"—It was asserted in the *Aurora* that "Republicans (or democrats) were *always* opposed to the tax on Salt."—Now, Sir, until you can prove, in a more satisfactory manner than has yet been done, that "always" does not *always* mean *always*, you must stand convicted, by the journals of the last session of Congress, of an ABSOLUTE FALSHOOD. In Ireland, it might be perfectly correct to say, *always sometimes ;* but in America such modes of expression are not clearly understood. Therefore, when you say, that, by *always*, you had reference to "the period before the last session of Congress," your language is better adapted to the understandings of Hibernians than Americans.

It was not the salt-tax alone that Democrats *formerly* opposed.—They *always*, that is, *always sometimes*, that is *always before the last session of congress*, opposed every tax which was imposed by the majority. But fair words and professions signify nothing. They are the false coins of demagogues, made use of, for no other purpose than to cheat and impose upon popular credulity. Actions are the only criterion by which we can judge of men's real dispositions. While democrats were in the minority, they found it very convenient to make many pretensions of regard to the people. They, therefore, declaimed against every restraint, however just—they opposed every tax, however necessary.

It is needless for us here to go into an examination of the conduct of the federalists, while in power, with respect to taxation. No honest and well informed man will pretend, that the taxes generally which were laid by the federalists, were not demanded by imperious necessity. When, however, congress, in its last session, had voted to diminish the public revenue, it was the wish of the federalists to remove those taxes *first*, which pressed most heavily upon the *poor* and *middling classes* of society. But at this period, the Democrats had obtained the reins of government ; and they then exhibited a fine specimen of that *regard for the people*, about which they had so long and so loudly clamored. Did the Democrats, on obtaining power, relieve the burthens of the *poor ?* No—instead of this, they repealed the taxes paid only by the *rich*.—Did not the federalists propose to remove the tax on *Salt*, instead of the tax on Carriages ?—Yes—but the Democrats opposed them.—Shameless, then, must the man be, who can unblushingly assert, "that the Democrats were *always* opposed to the tax on Salt."—The late conduct of many of them proves, incontestibly, that their *former* opposition was all pretence—that their professions were all hollow ; and that their promises were all false.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE EDITORS OF THE BALANCE.

The printer of the Pittsfield *Sun*, has been known to boast of his *impartiality* and *candor*.—Every one, in the least degree acquainted with his editorial conduct, has had an opportunity to observe how much his *practice* has differed from his *professions*. Seldom, however, has he so far departed from every principle of justice and honesty, as in his treatment of the Solemn Protest of Judge BASSET. Without giving his readers an opportunity of perusing this Protest—without ever publishing a syllable of it in his paper, he declares, in a little canting paragraph, that the Judge "has gleaned up the most plausible arguments used on that side of the question in the Congressional Debates, and republished them, in the form of an elaborate Protest."—He meanly and falsely insinuates, that the Judge has been actuated, in this affair, by mere motives of self-interest, &c.—If the printer of the *Sun* will thus *suppress* an important official document, and give a false representation of its contents, we hope and trust, that his readers, instead of submitting to such a gross imposition upon their credulity, will, in future, seek correct information elsewhere.

If the editors of the *Barometer* will deny, in direct terms, that "official documents" have been adduced in support of Callender's statements, we will attend to them. We cannot waste time in gratifying the mere idle curiosity of *their* democrats.

The Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Messrs. Editors,

The following hasty sketch of the Progress of the *Schoharie-Kill*, is the production of a youth. If you deem it worthy of preservation, you are requested to give it a place.

AMONG the hills high rising to the view,
On Hudson's banks—whose tops are deckt with blue,
Save when their summits cold, are cloath'd in snow,
Or low'ring clouds hang o'er their lofty brow,
A rippling brook springs forth and gently glides,
O'ershadow'd thick on each its rocky sides,
And murm'ring on, soon forms a copious rill,
Which takes the humble name—*Schoharie-Kill.*
Along, meand'ring, flow these waters clear,
Till, gath'ring strength, they rush in mad career—
Here fall in cat'racts from the neighb'ring hills,
A thousand, murm'ring, tributary rills;
From shelving rocks the limpid waters gleam,
And all unite to aid the furious stream.
Majestic now, with less impetuous force,
It winds its solemn, slow and silent course—
Glides smoothly on, till lo! a pleasing sight
Attracts the eye:—the sheets of foaming white
Quick o'er the rocks in thund'ring torrents pour,
Then bounding, break, and surge the rocky shore.
Now, flowing off, their reg'lar course pursue,
The beauteous fields, and shady forests through,
To where a wide and fertile manor lies,
When scenes romantic charm the wond'ring eyes:
An arched bridge across the stream extends,
And, eight-score feet the curved timber bends;
Beneath, on beds of slate, the waters flow,
Then, o'er the rocks, in tumult plunge below.
Now passing on, where plodding Germans toil
On fam'd Schoharie's rich and fertile soil,
Old Mohawk's bosom next these waters take,
Which, mingling, o'er the Cohoez lastly break:
Then, far resounding, bid a long adieu
To rocks and fields, and shady groves pass'd through:
Then, silent, with the copious stream they glide,
And join promiscuous with the changing tide.

Z.

Bank of the Schoharie.

EXTRACT—FROM COWPER.

THE STORY TELLER.

THE sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets and my spirit fails;
Who echo conversation, dull and dry,
Embellish'd with, *he said*, and *so said I*,
We bustle up with unsuccessful speed
And in the saddest part cry, droll indeed.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

FRIENDSHIP;
OR THE DOG AND THE CAT MORALISED.

THE generous and selfish kinds of friendship, as they exist among mankind, are exemplified in the *dog* and the *cat*. The dog, whose attachment you have gained, is never alienated by any change that can happen in your circumstances. If you are dispoiled of your property, turned out of doors, stripped naked, or cloathed in rags; if you are disgraced, buffeted and spurned by the fist and by the foot of insolence, your dog still cleaves to you, and his affection seems to increase with the increase of your needs. He will cheerfully follow you to the ends of the earth; and, for the sake of your company, or to sooth you in distress, will voluntarily endure hunger and cold, and even expose his own life to destruction. This is friendship of the noble kind. Fortunate is the man, or the woman, who has obtained even a few friends, of the human specie, of this generous sort. "Their price is above Rubies."

But not such is the friendship of the cat. She, as well as the dog is domesticated; but her attachment is to your *house*, and not to your *person*. If you leave your house, she will not follow you; but chuses to live with the next owner, selfishly abiding where she has enjoyed a warm kitchen and good fare.—If you hold out to her a luscious morsel, she will *pur* about you and put on the airs of attachment and fondness: but she never offers to sooth you in distress; and she quickly forsakes you, when you cease to feed her. This selfish, cat-like friendship is common among mankind. The wisest among men observed, "Many will entreat the favour of the prince; *and every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.*" On the other hand, he remarked; "All the brethren of the poor do hate him; how much more do his friends go far from him? He pursueth them with words, but they are wanting to him."

Stolidus had a fortune left him, and was withal profusely liberal; and consequently he had many friends. His large mansion was crowded with them, day and night. Soon, however, it happened that his fortune was dissipated, and the iron hand of poverty began to oppress him. But he had still one consolation left. "I have spent my estate," said Stolidus to himself, "but I have made to myself numerous friends." It was not long before he had urgent occasion to try their friendship; when, lo! to his utter confusion, he found that all his friends were of the *cat-character*. While he owned the great house and kept a sumptuous table, they fondly clave to him; but when all was gone, they stood aloof, and shunned him, as if he had been covered with a foul leprosy.

Hast thou a *real* friend?—Prize the blessing, and take heed not to lose it by imprudence, or negligence. Also, whenever thou art making splendid professions of friendship, ask thy heart, whether they do not contain the corrupt leaven of hypocrisy, or, whether thy own friendship toward others be not too much of the *cat-kind*.

Agricultural.

FOR THE BALANCE.

IT has sometimes been alledged, as a plea for the necessity and utility of wars, that, unless mankind were thinned by them, from time to time, they would become so numerous and crowded, as to perish by famine. This is a very erroneous sentiment. Wars often occasion famines, but never prevent them. If mankind would live in peace, and be industrious, temperate and frugal, and cultivate the earth in the best manner, it might sustain and support double or treble, nay, perhaps, tenfold its present number of inhabitants.

A celebrated French writer remarks, "the more inhabitants any country contains, the more productive it is. France, could maintain, perhaps, four times more people than it now contains, were it, like China, parcelled out into a great number of *small freeholds*. Observe, (continues this writer,) in the vicinity of Paris, the meadow land of St. Gervais. The soil is in general, of a middling quality; and notwithstanding, there is no species of vegetable which our climate admits of, but what the industry of cultivation is there capable of producing. You see at once fields of corn, meadow grounds, kitchen gardens, flower plots, fruit trees and stately forest trees. I have seen there, in the same field, cherry trees growing in potatoe beds; vines clambering up along the cherry trees, and lofty walnut trees rising above the vines; four crops, one above another, within the earth, upon the earth, and in the air." Even a small territory, if it were cultivated in this manner, might rear and nourish a vast multitude of people

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

INSTRUCTION, conveyed by dreams or parables, ſeems to be more pleaſing, and makes a ſtronger impreſſion, than that which comes in the way of more direct, didactic diſcourſe.

The ſubſtance of the following was an actual dream, on the night intervening between the 22nd and 23rd of Auguſt, 1802.

About my uſual time I retired to reſt, and ſoon fell into a pleaſing ſleep and dream. I found myſelf in the company of two of my moſt valuable friends, whom I eſteem equally free from bigotry, ſuperſtition and party-ſpirit, and remarkable for their extenſive knowledge, patriotiſm and virtue. The converſation happened to turn upon the unhappy diviſions and contentions that have ariſen ſo much to the diſturbance of our peace, and the obſtruction of all our brighteſt proſpects. That the evils attending them were very great, could not be denied: but how to account for the riſe and progreſs of them, and to deviſe a method to counteract and deſtroy them, was the difficulty. It was obſerved, that theſe evils could have no other for their original author, than the actual author of all evil, and oppoſer of all good, the grand adverſary of God and man. One then noticed a particular name often uſed for the devil, which occaſioned ſome comments upon it. At length, all agreed they would, ſeparately, commit their thoughts to paper, concerning this name—whence it came, what it denotes, and the many hurtful tricks that have been played under it. The name I have in view, is that of *Old Boy*. The devil has been nicknamed *the old boy*, perhaps, by ſome, as ſounding more modiſh, familiar, or polite, and not bearing ſo hard upon him as his more proper name; and becauſe they would be on as peaceable, civil terms with him, as they could be; and recommend themſelves with the deſigns of their patron in as genteel and ſucceſsful manner as they could. But whatever may have been the derivation of the name, all agreed it was very ſignificant, and led to a variety of thoughts reſpecting his miſchievous pranks, and the conduct of thoſe under his influence. Such as, his *being a boy*, denotes his childiſhneſs; being called *a boy*, *emphatically* a very notorious, wicked boy; and an *old boy*, one always practiſed, and grown up practiſing, and always engaged to continue practiſing, and to grow old and ſpend his exiſtence in practiſing all the little arts of deceit and wickedneſs. His impudence in lying proves him to be an old boy. He is ſo hardened in the practice, that he will tell a lie a hundred, yea, a thouſand times over; and though it be as often proved upon him, he will repeat it again without a bluſh. It is even ſaid, that he was never known to bluſh or boggle at this or any other iniquity he had in hand.—With the boldeſt front, he affirms light is darkneſs, and darkneſs light; bitter, ſweet—and ſweet, bitter. He wantonly interferes in the affairs of men, and has a ſtrange, unaccountable influence over them. Some things that he hath lately done, are of the moſt public notoriety. Two or three of them are of ſuch a nature, that if they were not ſo injurious in their tendency, they would be the moſt deſerving ſubjects of ridicule and merriment. He boldly aſſerted, that five hogs, take them out of any common herd as they run, were full equal to three oxen, or three horſes, the beſt of the kind any where to be found, for uſe, or pleaſure, yoke or harneſs, cart, waggon, plough, or any pleaſurable wheel-carriage. And what is ſurpriſing, he made the majority believe it, and go into the heterogenuous practice. But all except ſuch as abound in hogs, and want better cattle, are thoroughly diſguſted with it: and that thoſe who are yet in full practice of uſing ſuch unclean beaſts have not had their noſes ſo much offended with their naſtineſs, their eyes with their unſightly figure, and their ears with their obſtrepreous din, and do not feel their intereſt ſo much injured by the ſubſtitution, as entirely to lay it aſide, to all impartial byſtanders and unprejudiced obſervers, is truly aſtoniſhing.

This ſame jackanapes, likewiſe, undertook to pay off the greateſt debt without a farthing of money or merchandize, or any one thing of value, *ſlap-daſh*, at a ſingle manœuvre. And how was this to be done? Why, firſt to perſuade the debtor to ſit down and conſider and con over his affairs, for ſuch a length of time, as very much to increaſe his embarraſſments, by his paſſing expences for the preſent time; but then, all at once, as though he had found the philoſopher's ſtone, to hit upon this method, and with rapture adopt it—namely:—To go and borrow of another creditor, enough to pay off the preſent one; and thus, by mere transfer of the debt, with accumulating intereſt, and all the additional charges neceſſarily ariſing from the transfer, to pay off the whole ſum. The wicked urchin, by his ſucceſs in this ſcheme, though he knows the people cannot be gulled and deceived with it very long, yet chuckles and laughs at their folly, as if he would ſplit his ſides.

But this is not the worſt of his tricks.—Though he always exerts his talents on the wrong ſide, yet there are degrees in the wrong and miſchief that he doth. He hath uſed his utmoſt wiles, and put himſelf into every ſhape, to perſuade perſons that virtue and vice are but mere names—that there is nothing in religion and future retributions—that the licentious libertine Tom Paine, the infidel unprincipled Godwin, with his ſentimental, ſyſtematical, vile proſtitute Mary Wolſtoncraft, are as fair and uſeful characters as a Tillotſon, a Locke, a Watts, and the brighteſt ornaments to be found amongſt the one ſex, and as a Mrs. Rowe, with the numerous train of the fairer ſex who for virtue and accompliſhments, are juſtly to be ranked with her.—That adulterers, whoremaſters, fornicators and debauchees, who ruin characters, ſpoil the peace of families, and demoralize a people, are equally reputable with faithful and affectionate fathers and mothers, obedient and virtuous children, and the pious inſtructors of mankind in all good morals and religion.

To aſperſe the beſt characters, and exalt the vileſt; to attack every thing good in the civil and religious adminiſtration of human affairs, and ſubſtitute the contrary, is his conſtant aim, and a prime object with him. He lately made an impious attempt, and with too much ſucceſs, to change the adminiſtration of juſtice and equity, and take it out of the hands of upright men, placed in the moſt independent circumſtances, and the fartheſt from prejudice and partiality to bias their righteous deciſions, and place it in the hands of men wanting all theſe advantages, and ſurrounded with contrary temptations.

Viewing his conduct in paſt and preſent ages—recollecting his various ſtratagems recorded in the faithful pages of hiſtory, and recognizing what of his diabolical acts that fall within our own obſervation, it was unanimouſly agreed it was of the greateſt importance that we ſhould not be ignorant of his devices—that every good man ought to reſiſt him, and lay at him, wherever he was to be found, 'till the *old boy's* head ſhould be broken, being fully perſuaded he would never ceaſe his miſchievous doings, until this was done, and rejoicing in the aſſurance of the divine truth, that *God will ſhortly bruiſe Satan under our feet*.—Here, upon comparing notes, we found all our ſentiments agree in the foregoing draught. Upon which I awoke out of ſleep, thankful for ſuch an inſtructive ſcene, inſtead of terrifying dreams and ſcaring viſions of the night.

I cannot but look upon ſuch exerciſes of the mind, and rovings of the imagination, when the body is aſleep, as a ſtrong proof of the immortality of the ſoul, and that it will exiſt in a future ſtate, when the body is dead and mouldering in the grave: that, according to the ſcriptures, there is a world of eternal, juſt retributions, in which the wicked ſhall meet their deſerts, and the righteous enjoy new Heavens, and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteouſneſs.

N. B. The foregoing dream was committed to writing the morning after it took place, for the gratification of the dreamer.

"The rich and the great imagine, that every one is miſerable and out of the world, who does not live as they do: but they are the perſons, who living far from nature, live out of the world." *St. Pierre.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *October* 5, 1802.

Private letters from Spain, mention, that Mr. Pinckney has ſucceeded in obtaining the appointment of Commiſſioners to ſettle the claims which our citizens have for ſpoliations. We do not underſtand that thoſe committed in South-America, are included.

FOREIGN.

By a late arrival at New-York, London papers have been received to the 12th Auguſt, from which copious extracts are given in the *Mercantile Advertiſer*, and other New-York papers.

"An important change (ſays the Mercantile Advertiſer) has taken place in the Conſtitution of the French government. The Conſervative Senate, aſſembled for the purpoſe of "organizing the Conſtitution," have delivered in a project which veſts the Conſulate for life in the three Conſuls. [*We have commenced the publication of the project in this paper.*] It has received the executive ſanction and is become a law of the republic. Some intereſting details relative to this event are recorded in the Paris Journals, of which the following is a brief outline :—

The audience of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place at the palace of Government on the 31 Auguſt, being ſuſpended, the members of the Conſervative Senate were introduced, and Citizen Barthelemy, the Preſident, addreſſed Bonaparte in the following terms :

"Citizen First Conſul,

"The French people, as a mark of gratitude for the immenſe ſervices you have rendered them, wiſh that the First Magiſtracy of the ſtate ſhould remain fixed in your perſon. In thus appropriating to themſelves your entire life, they only repeat the opinion of the Senate as recorded in its Senatus Conſultum of the 8th May. The nation, by this ſolemn act of gratitude, aſſign you the taſk of conſolidating our inſtitution.

"A new career opens to the First Conſul! After prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and every where obtained the moſt honorable conditions of peace. Under his auſpices Frenchmen have aſſumed the attitude and character of real greatneſs. He is the Pacificator of Nations and the Reſtorer of France. His name alone is a tower of ſtrength.

"Already has an adminiſtration of leſs than three years almoſt effaced the remembrance of that epoch of anarchy and calamities which ſeemed to have dried up the ſources of public proſperity. But there ſtill remain evils to be remedied, and anxieties to be diſſipated.—The French, after having aſtoniſhed the world by warlike exploits, expect from you, Citizen Conſul, all the benefits of the peace you have procured them. If there yet exiſted any feuds of diſcord, the Proclamation of the perpetual Conſulate of Bonaparte would cauſe them to diſappear. Every thing is at preſent rallied around him. His powerful genius can maintain and preſerve every thing. He lives only for the happineſs and proſperity of Frenchmen. He will never impart to them but the impulſe of glory and the feeling of national grandeur. What nation, in truth, is more deſerving of happineſs? And of what more enlightened and more ſenſible people could the eſteem and attachment be wiſhed for?

"The Conſervative Senate will participate in all the generous intentions of Government. It will ſecond, by every means in its power thoſe ameliorations whoſe object is to prevent the return of the calamities which have ſo long afflicted us, and to extend and conſolidate the bleſſings which you have brought back to us. It is a duty incumbent upon it thus to concur in the accompliſhment of the wiſhes of the people who have given ſo ſtriking a proof of their zeal and diſcernment.

"The Senatus Conſultum which the Senate in a body comes to preſent to you, Citizen Conſul, contains the expreſſion of their particular gratitude. The organ of the ſovereign will, they have thought proper, for the more complete fulfilment of the intentions of the French people, to invoke the arts to perpetuate the recollection of this memorable event."

Citizen Barthelemy then read the Senatus Conſultum, and Bonaparte replied to the Senate in theſe terms :

"Senators, The life of a Citizen belongs to his country. The French people wiſh that the whole of mine ſhould be conſecrated to them. I obey their will.

"In giving me a new and permanent pledge of their confidence, they impoſe upon me the duty of reſting their laws upon provident inſtitutions.

"By my efforts, by your aſſiſtance, Citizens Senators, and that of the Authorities, by the confidence and will of this immenſe people, Liberty, Equality, and the Proſperity of France, will be ſecure from the caprices of Fortune and the uncertainty of Futurity. The beſt of people will be the happieſt, as they moſt deſerve to be, and their happineſs will contribute to that of all Europe.

"Satisfied with having been called by the order of Him from whom all things emanate, to reſtore upon earth Juſtice, Order, and Equality, I ſhall hear the knell of my laſt hour without regret—and without any inquietude as to the opinion of future generations.

"Senators, receive my thanks for ſo ſolemn a proceeding. The Senate has expreſſed its deſire for what the French people have willed, and has thus more intimately connected itſelf with every thing which remains to be done for the happineſs of the country.

"It is extremely grateful to me to find an aſſurance of this in the ſpeech of ſo diſtinguiſhed a Preſident."

The members of the Senate then retired.

PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM FOR ORGANISING THE CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.

Art. 1. Each juriſdiction of a Juſtice of the Peace has a Cantonal Aſſembly. 2. Each communal circuit or diſtrict of Sub-Preſecture has an Electoral College for the circuit. 3. Each Department has an Electoral College for the Department.

TITLE II.

OF THE CANTONAL ASSEMBLIES.

4. The aſſembly of the canton is compoſed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and inſcribed on the communal liſt of the circuit. From the epoch when the commercial liſts ought to be renewed in the terms of the conſtitution, the aſſembly of the canton ſhall be compoſed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and enjoying the right of citizenſhip.

5. The Firſt Conſul nominates the preſident of the cantonal aſſembly. His functions continue for five years, and he may be re-appointed indefinitely. He is aſſiſted by four inſpectors; two of them being the oldeſt, and the other two the moſt heavily taxed of the citizens having a right to vote in the cantonal aſſembly. The preſident and four inſpectors appoint the ſecretary.

6. The aſſembly of the canton divides itſelf into ſections for performing the operations belonging to it. At the firſt convocation of each aſſembly, its organization and forms of proceedings ſhall be determined by a regulation iſſued by the government.

7. The preſident of the cantonal aſſembly appoints the preſident of the ſections. Their functions terminate with each ſectionary aſſembly. They are each of them aſſiſted by two inſpectors, the one being the oldeſt, and the other being the moſt heavily taxed of the citizens, having a right to vote in the ſection.

8. The cantonal aſſembly returns two citizens, out of whom the Firſt Conſul chooſes the Juſtice of the Peace for the canton. It, in like manner, returns two citizens for each vacant place of *ſuppleant* to the Juſtice of Peace.

9. The juſtices of the peace and their *ſuppleants* are appointed for ten years.

10. In cities containing 5,000 perſons, the cantonal aſſembly preſents two citizens for each ſeat in the municipal council. In cities where there may be ſeveral juſtices of the peace, or ſeveral cantonal aſſemblies, each aſſembly will in like manner preſent two citizens for each ſeat in the municipal council.

11. The members of the municipal councils are taken by each cantonal aſſembly, from a liſt of a hundred of the moſt heavily taxed in the canton. This liſt ſhall be executed and printed by order of the prefect.

12. The municipal councils are renewed in the proportion of one-half every ten years.

13. The Firſt Conſul chooſes the mayors and aſſiſtants in the municipal councils. They are to be five years in office, and may be re-appointed.

14. The central aſſembly nominates to the electoral college of the circuit the number of members aſſigned to it, in proportion to the number of citizens of which it is compoſed.

15. It nominates to the electorate college of the department, from a liſt hereinafter referred to, the number of members aſſigned to it.

16. The members of the electorate colleges muſt be domiciliated in the reſpectiye circuits and departments.

17. The government convokes the central aſſemblies, fixes the time of their ſitting, and the object of their meeting.

TITLE III.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

18. The electoral colleges of the circuits have one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit. The number of members cannot exceed 200, nor fall below 120.

19. The departmental electoral colleges have one member for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants, in the department; but, notwithſtanding, theſe members cannot be more than 300 nor fewer than 200.

20. The members of the electoral colleges are appointed for life.

21. If a member of an electoral college is denounced to the Government as having permitted any act contrary to the honour of the country, the Government invites the college to manifeſt its opinion thereon. Three-fourths of the votes are neceſſary to make a denounced member loſe his place in the college.

22. A member loſes his ſeat in the electoral colleges for the ſame cauſes which would deprive him of the right of citizenſhip. He alſo loſes, when without any legitimate obſtruction, he abſents himſelf from three ſucceſſive meetings.

23. The Firſt Conſul appoints the Preſidents of the electoral colleges on each ſeſſion. The police of the electoral college when aſſembled excluſively under the direction of the Preſident.

24. The electoral colleges appoint, at the commencement of each ſeſſion, two Inſpectors and a Secretary.

25. In order to the formation of the electoral colleges of department, there ſhall be drawn up in each department, under the order of the miniſter of finance, a liſt of 600 citizens who are moſt heavily aſſeſſed to the *contributions foncierre, mobilaire et ſumptuaire et au role des patentes*. To the amount of the contributions muſt be added, in the departmental domicile, ſuch ſum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the territory of France or the colonies. This liſt ſhall be printed.

26. The cantonal aſſembly will ſelect from this liſt the members to be appointed to the electoral college of the department.

27. The Firſt Conſul may add to the electoral colleges of circuit ten members choſen from among the citizens belonging to the legion of Honour, or who have performed public ſervices. He may add to each electoral college of department twenty citizens, ten of whom are to be taken from the thirty the moſt heavily taxed in the department, and ten others either from the members of the Legion of Honour or citizens who have performed public ſervices. He is not limited to preciſe periods in making theſe nominations.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

To Correspondents.

We thank "GATES," for his *Hints*.—His ſuggeſtions ſhall meet with due attention.

The copy of verſes by a "Mechanic Youth" is under conſideration.

ERRATA.

In the date of this paper, for "October 4th" read *October 5th.*

A Good Horſe

FOR a carriage to be ſold cheap, and on credit, with good ſecurity; or to be let, by

Ezra Sampſon.

Hudson, Oct. 5, 1802. 40 tf.

THE Subſcribers are now ready to take in Cloth at their

New Fulling Mill,

Lately built near Hudson, on the Claverack creek, near where Van Alſtyne's Fulling Mill formerly ſtood; where all the different branches of Fulling, Dying and Dreſſing Cloth, will be performed in the beſt manner in a ſhort time, on reaſonable terms. Old Garments dreſſed over ſo as to look as well as new.

And to accommodate the public, Cloth will be taken in at, and when finiſhed, returned to the Store of *Tiddeman Hall*, near the lower hay ſcales, Hudſon.

☞ CASH or PRODUCE received in payment.

D. & G. Upton & Co.

10 mo. 4th, 1802. 40

CASH PAID FOR

BARLEY,

If delivered within three weeks from this date, at the Brewery of DAVID COOPE, near the Ferry-Stairs, Water-Street, Hudſon.

Sept. 21, 1802. 38

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands againſt the eſtate of ELISHA PITKIN, Esq. deceaſed, are requeſted without delay to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly required to make payment.

GEORGE HALE, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH PITKIN, *Executrix.*

June 22nd, 1802. 26

Wanted to Purchaſe,

On board the Schooner Polly, lying at the wharf next above the ferry-ſtairs, Hudſon, a quantity of

RYE & CORN,

for which Caſh will be paid, if delivered within ten days.

Edmund Crowell.

Sept. 28. 2w.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING 330 acres, lying in Canaan, in the county of Columbia, and ſtate of New-York, on the main road, running north and ſouth through the town, and on the turnpike from Hudſon to Lebanon Springs, about one mile and an half ſouth of the meeting-houſe. The farm is well calculated for grain or ſtock, and yields at preſent about 40 tons of good hay, and double that quantity might be cut, if all the natural meadow-lands were improved. It is well watered, and abounds with white pine and cheſnut timber, and wood for fuel.—There are, on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe of 30 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole—a good well of living water, which waſhes as well as rain-water—a ſmall comfortable houſe for a ſmall family—two good barns—an excellent orchard, and peach and other fruit-trees in great abundance.—The whole may be divided into two or even three farms, without being incommodious, on any other account than with reſpect to the buildings, and will be ſold together or ſeparate as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. A credit will be given for ſome part of the purchaſe money, and an indiſputable title given by

John Spafford.

Canaan, Oct. 2nd, 1802. 40 tf.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on a credit of ſix months on approved ſecurity, a number of Horſes, Cows, fine Engliſh Sheep, Hogs, a pair of working Cattle, ſeveral articles of excellent Furniture, farming Utenſils, Waggons, pleaſure and lumber Sleighs, ſeveral ſetts of Harneſs, an elegant Coachee with plated harneſs and mountings compleat, and a variety of other articles. The Vendue, if the weather ſhould prove fair, will commence at the dwelling houſe of the late Gen. ROBERT VAN RENSSELAER, deceaſed, on Monday the firſt day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued, until the ſales are compleated. If the weather ſhould be unfavorable, it will be poſtponed to the firſt fair day. Caſh will be required on all ſales under ten dollars.

Claverack, Oct. 1st, 1802. 40

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 14th inſt. a negro man, named HAR, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtout built, has a down caſt look, and ſpeaks Engliſh and low Dutch—had on a homeſpun ſailor coat, an old knapt hat, &c. He is a blackſmith by trade, and ſometimes plays on a fiddle. Whoever will ſecure him in any goal and give notice to the ſubſcriber, or return him, ſhall have the above reward.

Levi Stone.

Chatham, Auguſt 23d, 1802. 34

TERMS OF THE BALANCE.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars, per annum, payable in quarterly advances.

To Country Subscribers, who receive their papers at the office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, payable as above.

To those who receive them by the mail, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

A handsome title-page will be given with the last number of the volume.

☞ Complete files from No. 1. of this volume, may be had on application.

New Fulling Mill.

D. & G. Upton & Co.

ARE now building a FULLING MILL within the Corporation of Hudson, on the Claverack creek, near its junction with Kinderhook creek, where they will carry on the different branches of Fulling, Dying and Dressing Cloth, in the best manner, on reasonable terms for ready pay. And to accommodate the public, cloth will be taken in at, and when finished, returned to the Store of *Tiddeman Hull*, near the lower hay scales, Hudson.

Said *Hull* has lately received, and now has on hand, a good assortment of coarse and fine MUSLINS, WOOLENS, CALLICOES,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

&c. &c. &c.

Which he will sell on low terms.

FLAX SEED, WHEAT, and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

September 7th, 1802. 36 tf.

A FEW BARRELS

Warranted Shad,

For Sale, CHEAP, by

DAVID R. WALDO.

Hudson, June 29th, 1802. 26

WANTED,

Two Boys

12 or 14 years of age, as apprentices to the Paper-Making business—For terms apply at the Balance Printing-Office, Hudson, or the Paper-Mill in Kinderhook, to

George Chittenden.

Sept. 21st, 1802. 38—tf.

☞ THE Subscriber, surviving partner of the late firm of PITKIN & EDMONDS, takes this method to request all persons having any demands against the said firm, to present the same to him for settlement without delay, and all those indebted to make payment immediately to prevent costs.

SAMUEL EDMONDS.

Hudson, July 6, 1802. 27

Prosper Hosmer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF NEW

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

CONSISTING OF

A GREAT variety of Chintzes and Callicoes. Black and white Cambrick Muslins. Linen and Cotton Cambricks. India and British book do. and Handkerchiefs. Jaconett do. Elegant black and white Laces and Edgings. Black, white and coloured Long silk Gloves. Black and white short do. Ladies elegant damask silk Shawls. Camel's hair and cotton do. Bandanno, black and other silk Handkerchiefs. Linen and cotton pocket do. Cotton Mitts. Dimities. Black India and Italian Lutestrings. Sattins and Pelongs. Umbrellas. Silk, cotton and worsted Stockings. Crape Gauzes. Table Cloths and Napkins. Diapers. Cotton and Cotton Yarn for knitting. Irish and other Linens. Russia Sheetings. Brown Linens. Humhum Muslins of all prices. Ladies Sandals and Shoes. Velvet Bindings. Black Mode. Bead Lace. Leghorn Bonnets. Superfine black, blue, mixed and scarlet Broadcloths. A great variety inferior qualities. Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres. Silk Velvet for capes. Fancy, rib'd and plain Black Velvets for pantaloons—Silk Velvet Vest Shapes. Striped Sattin do. Cassimere and swansdown do. Oliv'd, rib'd and plain Velvets. Black Russels. Callimancos, Rattinets Shalloons and Durants. Yellow, white, green and red Flannels, and Baize. Lyonskins and Coatings. Blankets. Gentlemen's Epauletts for regimental coats. Suspenders. Good assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons. With a great variety of other articles. Making a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of the first quality. Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS. Salt. Indigo. Pepper. Allspice. Soap and Candles. Nutmegs. Cinnamon. Lorrilard's Snuff, in Bottles.

A few Blue Chintzes by the piece.

The above articles will be sold at the most reduced prices, for ready Cash.

Hudson, Sept. 21, 1802. 38

Patent Air-Pump

VENTILATOR.

For the use of Ships, Mines, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.

AS THE subscriber has obtained a Patent for this invention, he proposes to dispose of Patent Rights, on the following terms:—For every vessel of one hundred tons or under, Ten Dollars; and for every vessel of one hundred tons or over. Ten cents per ton. A copy of a vessel's register, attested by a custom house officer, will be sufficient evidence of the said vessel's tonnage. Every patent right shall have a drawing and description of the machine annexed. Letters directed to the subscriber (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Richard Robotham,

Patentee.

Hudson, 1802. 23 tf.

The Sham-Patriot

UNMASKED,

IS READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Isaiah Griffen,

Watch and Clock Maker, Gold & Silver Smith,

Next door east of *DAVID R. WALDO's* store, and nearly opposite Mr. Gunn's tavern, Main Street, has for sale,

Clocks and Watches;

Watch Glasses, by the gross or dozen—Watch Chains, Seals and Keys—Sleeve buttons and fancy Beads assorted—Lockets—Rings—Thimbles—Iron & Britannia Table and Tea Spoons.

All kinds of gold, silver and plated work made, and Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice and reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch may be relied on.

Hudson, August, 5, 1802

William Stanton,

Clock and Watch-Maker, Silversmith and Jeweller,

SIGN OF THE CLOCK IN MOTION,

HAS removed from his former situation, and is now ready to wait upon his customers, at his shop, between the store of Pease and Wiswall, and the Hat manufactory of E. Comstock, a few doors below the Balance Printing-Office, Main or Warren Street, Hudson.

WANTED,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN Clock-Makers—apply as above.

Sept. 6th, 1802. 36

BY order of the Honorable JAMES KENT, Esq. one of the justices of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter I. Melius, of the county of Columbia, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said justice, at his dwelling-house in the city of Albany, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 3d day of April, 1801.—Dated the 21st day of September, 1802.

PETER I. MELIUS, *Insolvent.*

JOHN SHAVER, one of the petitioning creditors.

38—6 w.

Good Encouragement

For Industrious Men.

TWO HUNDRED FARMS, of 100 acres each, lying in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York to be sold on advantageous terms to actual settlers. The lands are well situated, of good quality, and an indisputable title will be given. Produce, delivered in the township where the lands lie, good farms in this part of the Country, or in the state of Connecticut, will be received in payment. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Zachariah Seymour, living in Canandargua, or the subscriber in Claverack.

Daniel Penfield.

ALSO,

A CONVENIENT FARM in Hillsdale, containing about 120 acres, situated at the junction of the road from Great-Barrington and the turnpike from Sheffield to Hudson, near the 19 mile stone. There is a Dwelling House, good Barn and about 200 Fruit Trees old and young on the premises. Enquire as above.

March 26, 1802. 13 tf.